THE BANK INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Committee Investigating the Charges Against Superintendent Ellis.

DIVIDENDS MADE EASY.

The Insolvency of the Third Avenue Savings Bank Known for Years Before It Was Closed.

CHOKING OFF EVIDENCE.

The Senate Committee resumed their investigation of the charges against Bank Superintendent Elits in reference to the Third Avenue Savings Bank yesterday morning at the St Nicholas Hotel. Much impor-tant evidence offered by the prosecution was rejected ander the rulings of the committee. Enough was, however, brought forward to show the real rottenness of the bank, and that Bank Superintendent Eilis was aware of its condition. The only excuse that Mr. Ellis seemed to have for his negligence was that by immediately closing up the bank he would have injured other similar institutions, and would have increased the

by courtesy to be called before all the witnesses for the prosecution had been heard, as he would be unable to be present at the investigation for any length of His testimony was therefore first heard. He for twelve years; had been acquainted with Mr. Ellis from the time of the latter's appointment to the office of Bank Superintendent. Shortly after the failure of Duncan Sherman & Co. Ethis called upon witness and consulted him with regard to the advisability of closing up the Third Avenue Savings Bank and appointing a receiver to take charge of its affairs; witess advised him to proceed cautiously; Edlis thought that the sudden closing of the bank would badly affect other institutions and hasten a panie; Ellis told witness that the bank was insolvent; the conversation was only general; Mr. Stewart was in doubt not about a suitable one for so doing without creating a disas. trous effect on the public at large; the report of 1875 showed the bank to be in a worse condition than the previous year; the effect of closing up the bank would have been dangerous as liable to cause a run upon other savings banks and thereby injuring the in terests of depositors. At this point of the examination Mr. Chapman was summoned to the Court House by subporna and the examination had to be suspended for nearly an hour.

WITNESSES FOR THE PROSECUTION.

After this enforced recess, Mr. Olimstead resumed the calling of witnesses for the prosecution.

Sellers, who testified on Monday, was recalled. He produced the books of the bank. From the entries of the ledger it appeared that \$100,000 had been added to the cost of the bank property arbitrarily, in order to cover up a deflerency. This fictitious sum was counted as an asset. Mr. Reid, the bank examiper had not examined these entries. Mr. Chapman objected to the reception of the testimony, as it aid trial. In March, 1873, \$200,385 05 was entered on the books as the value of the bank property. This was \$100,000 more than it had cost, and real estate had depreciated since the property was bought. Mr. Chap-

man objected.

Mr. Olustead.—Here is an entry that the bank examiner must have seen when he examined these books. It was his duty to inform himself as to the actual cost of the real estate of the bank. He was bound to take of the real estate of the bank. He was bound to take the necessary steps to resertain the retual value of the assets of the bank. It was a case where ten minimus' examination would have revealed the true condition of affairs. I propose to show what are the items that make up that \$200,000. (To witness)—Picase look at the account and state what are the items that go to make up that sum.

Mr. Chapman objected, as that would carry them back to a time before Mr. Ellis was appointed superintendent.

back to a time before Mr. Entis was appointed superin-tendent.

Mr. Omistead contended that the entry having been made subsequent to the examination by Mr. Reid and forming part of his report to Mr. Eitis, he had a right to show what that entry was by showing the parts of which it was composed, although these parts might have been entered prior to the examination. He showed by the law of 1875 that it was the duty of the Bank Superintendent to thoroughly examine every savings bank and that the cost of all the securities should be embodied in the report. The cost of the property was taisely stated at \$230.385 etc. Any gen-tieman know that no figures would be of any value un-less it was shown what they were.

theman know that no figures would be of any value un-less it was snown what they were.

The committee after some deliteration ruled to ad-mit the footing of \$200,385 do as the cost of the bank, as report of to Supernatendent Edits, but excluded the items of which it was composed on the ground that

them of which it was composed on the ground that the dates of those items in the books of the bank was prior to the examination by Mr. Reid.

MYSTERIES OF PROSET AND LOSS.

The profit and loss account was next taken up. Mr. Chapman objected. The committee ruled that no ovidence could be taken from it prior to the examination of April, 1873. Mr. Solers then testified that to cover up a deiciency the directors had made one bond or \$100,000 and another for \$15,000, both of which were placed to the credit of profit and loss and considered as an asset. Mr. Chapman objected. Mr. Omstead offered to prove that that \$115,000, which appeared on the books as an asset, was fraudiently entered occore a deciency; that it was only a collateral, but that nevertheless the directors went on and declared a dividend on it which they could not eitherwise have deciared, and that at present the directors are contecting their own bonds in the cours on the ground that they were only facilities had on the ground that they were only facilities and of no real value whatever. Mr. Chapman objected that the question at issue was:—Did the bank have \$115,000 of personal bonds? They were entered on the books as an asset. Did the bank have them? The committee could not go belind that question. The original bonds should be produced.

Mr. Comman, Charman of the committee—The committee rule and wish to be understood as saying that they cannot admit apything except what appears on the books as an asset.

Mr. Oimstead—Well, if that is the ruling of the committee we will have to submit to it.

Mr. Oinstead—Well, if that is the ruling of the committee we will have to submit to it.

Mr. Ohinstean—Well, if that is the ruling of the committee we will have to submit to it.

A VERY OBJECTIONABLE WITNESS.

Mr. Benjamin A, McDonald was the next witness called. He proved to be a most important one for the presecution. Conditing himself strictly to the rule laid down by the commission not to go back of the time of Mr. Ellis* appointment as bank superintendent or subsequent to the appointment of the receiver, he testified that there was a large dedictency, which could have been discovered by ten minutes examination of the books. His testimony was as follows:—

I am a resistent of Westchester country, an accountant and expert; have examined the books of the Third Avenue Savings Bank totween March 1873, and october, 1875, with a view of informing myself of the condition of the bank; I propose to give what I found in a narrative form, comming myself strictly to the examination of everything that occurred after Mr. Ellis entered into clines in 1875 down to the time Mr. Carman was appointed receiver. I called upon Mr. Ellis entered into clines in 1875 down to the time Mr. Carman was appointed receiver. I called upon Mr. Ellis entered into clines in 1875 down to the time Mr. Carman was appointed receiver. I called upon Mr. Ellis and Albany, and obtained from him tabulates sanctinents of the condition of the Third Avenue Savings Bank from 1875 to 1875 inclusive; he also furnable me with a private examination made by his experts in the proceeding March; Ar. Ellis said that he knew the condition of the bank, 1970 to said that upon advice from certain parties he deemed it hexpedient, as it might create a pante; Mr. Ellis presented me with an additional statement made by Mr. Carman of the condition of the bank of the list of July, 1875, I left Mr. Ellis and came to New York, but subsequently sent to nim for the official reports and certified copies of the bank examination; upon the reception of these reports I learned from them that the bank had been hopenessly nsolvent. (Objection.) I propose to show the contion of the bank during Mr. Ellis' administration; tion of the bank during Mr. Ethi' administration; I had the trustices of the bank arrested in October, 1875. (Objection.) You can't get at the facts of this thing uniess you go into the arrest of the trustices and the examination of the books that followed; I will simply state that what I learned by examination of the books; I learned that during Mr. Ethis' administration from July, 1874, to June, 1875, the entire dividends were made out of fraudulent entires made from December 31, 1872, up to and including June 30, 1874; during a period of two and a half years these dividends were made wholly out of fraudulent. these dividends were made wholly out of fraudulent entries, of which I can give the amounts and dates; included as an asset in 1876 was the tractees' bond for \$115,000, which never was an asset. Mr. Coleman—We don't wan you to go into that; it is not material. It is admitted in the report as an

misset.

What would make a Difference.

Mr. MacDonald—it would make a great difference to you, if you were a depositor, whether it was an asset or not. The report shows it an asset, but I propose to show from the books that the report to the superintendent is faise. The contingency for which there bonds were given never appears on the books; there was no liability to countercolance the asset. When the bank examiners made their examination in March, 18-5, there then existed upon the books of the bank a deficiency in the profit and loss account after the payment of the dividend.

Mr. Gippman—that has no bearing on the account.

Mr. Chapman—That has no bearing on the account.
Mr. MacDonald—It has a bearing on the account.
Mr. Chapman—Are you arguing this case or are you appearing as a witness?
Mr. MacDonald—I am page

appearing as a witness?

Mr. MacDonaid—I am not arguing the case, but I am an expert, and I will state here for the information of the committee that when the examiners make a report it is to ascertain the condition of the hank and the revenue derived from interest; that statement was

wholly falpined during Mr. Ellis' whole administration; the interest received for the first six months of the year 1877 was \$10.01 54; the last six months of the year 1877 was \$10.01 54; the last six months of the year 1877 was \$40.01 54; the last six months of the year 1877 was \$40.472 18, and for the last of January, 1875, \$41.026 84; on the 2010 of Janue, 1874, there was a faise entry made in the profit and loss account, raising the real estate at Tarrytown \$30.013 52; by that entry they were enabled to declare the drividend of July I, 1874; on the last of January, 1875, the amount due depositors on the books was \$66.617 28 less than it should have been; the bedger did not agree within that much with the profit and loss account; that was an additional liability which did not appear in the examiner's report; on the last of June, 1875, there was a debit balance to the suspense account of \$33,024 86; that should have been in the profit and loss account. There is no such thing as a suspense account. There is no such thing as a suspense account in savings banks; I discovered these errors in less than half an hour after examining the books, and any accommant could do the same; in regard to the appointment of Mr. Carman as receiver, Ellis told me that he had been recommended by some very respeciable parties; the total receipts from July 1, 1874, to January 1, 1875, were \$27,442 19, against which was charged \$7,123 52; the gross receipts from July 1, 1874, to January, 1,875, were \$27,442 19, against which was the ground with out the entire amount of these receipts; i will state what the debit was:—On the 1st of January, 1875, there should have been charged to profit and loss \$37,024 85, an item which stood on the suspense account; they were absolute losses growing out of transactions of the bank; there were no suspended debts in them.

Mr. W. H. Alacy, President of the Seamen's Savings

debts in them.

Mr. W. H. Macy, President of the Seamen's Savings
Bank, was called by Mr. Chapman. He merely corroborated the testimony or the other witnesses for the
defence, in regard to the panicky feeling on the street
and the danger there would have been in closing up
the bank suddenly.

rolorated the testimony of the other witnesses for the defence, in regard to the paneky feeling on the street and the danger there would have been in closing up the bank suddenly.

A GENERAL RUING OUT.

Mr. Frederick K. Smyth was called by Mr. Olmstead. He testified that he was counsel for Mr. Hurd, the subsequent receiver of the bank. He produced the director's bonds for \$116,000.

Mr. Chapman—All this evidence was ruled out.

Mr. Olmstead—On the ground that we did not have the original papers. Now I propose to other them.

The committee ruled the offer out of order and the witness was dismissed.

Mr. J. M. Morrison, President of the Manhattan Company, was called by Mr. Chapman. Shortly after the fanure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. Mr. Elis came to him and asked his advice in regard to the Third Avenue Savings Bank; Elis said he understood there was a panicky feeling in the community, Mr. Morrison agreed with Mr. Ellis that the panic should not be increased by any immediate action where no less would accrue from any delay. On cross-examination witness said he had no idea of the condition of the hank; Ellis had shown thus no statement of its condition, and he binised had no dra of the condition of the hank; Ellis had shown thus no statement of its condition, and he binised had no knowledge of its assets.

Mr. A. G. Duns, former president of the bank, was next called by Mr. Olmstead. He had been a trustee of the bank for twelve years; he knew the condition in it, he had made a statement to Mr. Howell, the former Bank Superstatedent, about it.

Senator Coleman—I think that is not proper.

Mr. Olmstead—I think it is very projec. His statement was part of the records of the banking department. It was turned over to Mr. Ellis and he is supposed to know the condition of his own office. I propose to prove by this witness that in 1871 himself and Mr. Hencesy, acting as a committee, made a report to the Bank Department at Aleany in which they showed that the bank was wholly and entirely insolvent; that the deficiency at tha

Chipman.

Mr. Oimstead to witness—in you opinion could two examiners have examined into the quantion of this bank in two days?

Objected to by Mr. Chapman and ruled out by the

cost of the banking bouse and also knew that real estate had decreased since it was bought. When asked what the cost was the committee would not allow him to answer. Mr. Olimstead again tried to get in the fact on the evidence to go before the Senate that the property had occur fethicusty raised \$100.000 in value on a decreasing market. Witness was also asked why ne rosigned from the bank, but was not allowed to answer.

swer.

Mr. Olmstead rested his side of the case with Mr. MacDonald's testimony. Mr. Chapman asked for an adjournment to Albany, where Mr. Eiles will be examined. After brief consultation between the Scantors the investigation was adjourned, to be resumed at Congress Hall, Albany, to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

THE CONTINENTAL RECEIVERSHIP.

THE ENDLESS LITIGATION CONCERNING IT-CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MESSES, GRACE AND O'NEIL.

A consultation, without any definite results took place yesterday botween the respective counsel of Mossra J. P. O'Nell and William R. Grace, the two appointees to the receivership of the Continental Life Insurance Company. It is safe to assume that the only power to decide between them and determine the right of office is the Court of Appeals. The disposition of the two gentlemen interested, and the proba ble course that must ensue, may be observed in the following correspondence:

New York, May 15, 1877.

J. P. C'ARILL, E.q.:—

J. P. C'ARILL, E.q.:—

DEAL SHE 1 have been served with an order, entitled his the matter of the Attorney General vs. The Continental Lie Insurance Company. From which it appears that yet have been appointed receiver of this company. On the other of the Struct, 1877. I was, by an old ro of the Supremo Cort of this State, duly made and entered in an action in which John O. Hoy was printed and The Commental Life insurance Company defendants, appointed receiver of said company; and, a fail, on the 18th of March, 1877, at was appointed receiver in New Jersey by the Chamedior of that State, the appointment made by Justice Westbrook assumes the two-lifety of mine. This is certainly an anomalous possible unresent to place some twenty thousand chamans to the final in my possession. I am assured by counsel of the uners a to place some twenty thousand claimans to the lead in my possession. I am assured by counsel of the leading of my appointment, and that I cannot, with salety to my bondsmen, voluntarity and without the saletion of the hierart Court of the State surrender the assets of the commany into the hands of any other purson. I de ply deplace the conficient, delay and expense that must result from this double appointment, and will gladly do all in my power to ring matters to a satisfactory and prompt termination, and to this end I would suggest that you and your counsel meet me here with my coursel to-morrow a half-past two P. M. Your very obedient servant,

Receiver Continental Life Insurance Company.

Mr. O'Neil's answer to the above letter smacks of more and mavoidable ritigation, of which the poor policy holders have already had a surfeit. It is as fellows:

New YORK, Way 16, 1877.

W. R. Giages:

Dear Sig-in suswer to your letter just now received. I would say that I depute with you the confusion, delay and expense that must centil from the course which you letter would say that I depute with you the confusion, delay and expense that must centil from the course which your letter would seem to suggest. I will gledly join in doing all in in power to bring matters to a satissactory and prompt termination; but, my dear sir, what can I do except to see that the order of the Court is restricted. If you are disastission with the decknion of the Court it is buy on to seek relief in the apprepriate way, so that whatever deay and confusion may result will full upon you. This is not a contest between you and the Court, and anyou have remed to doy; the order of the one which has appointed me receiver I leave you to contrest with a higher Court and assume all the responsibility where a long and protracted intigation may induce. Yours, respectivity.

JOHN P. O'NELLL, Receiver, Act.

THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL LIFE.

Judge Westbrook, at Albany, yesterday, denied the application of the Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company to dismiss the proceedings, and ordered a referee to take evidence as to the insolvency of the company, as per repart of the Soperintendent of the Insurance Department.

TO ETERNITY FOR LOSS OF TIME.

on Tuesday night James M. Howard, of Nisgara county, N. Y., went with his brother to see the carnival procession, and while in Union square he was accosted by a stranger who robbed him of his watch. Howard, who had been moody all through the day, seemed very much grieved when he discovered his less and kept muttering about it all the evening. His brother, and a friend of his, accompanied him to the Vanderbilt House, in Warren street, where he took a room for the night. Yesterday morning Howard did not appear, and when his brother came to inquire for him the clerk went to his room to summon him, but was unable to obtain a reply, and when he opened the lanight and slooked in he saw Howard lying on his bed and grasping in his right hand a revolver, with which he had snot himself in the right temple. Shortly after Howard was robbed in Union square a couple of Eighteenth precinct officers noticed four men acting suspiciously, and on approaching them one threw a watch away. The men were arreased and brought to the station house, and the watch was yesterday identified by Howard's brother as the one taken from the suicide. Evidence was vesterday taken in the case at the Coroner's office. The deceases was a commercial traveller, formerly employed by T. B. Trucedale, but for the last tew weeks he has had no engagement. Howard, who had been moody all through the day,

THE OWNERLESS WATCH.

Annie Hannon, who was arrested on Monday on a charge of robbing James M. Cavanagh, of No. 176 Broadway, said to be an ex-Congressman from Conbroadway, said to be an extraorgressman from con-necticut, of a gold watch and chain and a check for \$2,100, was arraigned before Judge Wanden yesterday afternoon, for the fourth time, and was discharged, betterive Reilly, who made the arrest, has been un-able to procure the attendance of Mr. Cavenagh in court. Payment of the check has been stopped, and the watch and chain are in the hands of the police.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.

William Barry, aged forty years, a tailor, living at No. 143 Mulberry street, took a holiday on Tuesday to see the Carnival, returning home at a late hour some what under the influence of liquor. On Forsyth street he met Mary Ana Regars, an acquaintance, living at No. 55 that street, and the patr had a dispute, during which Burry drew is posket knile and assaulted her, catting both her hands quite severely. He was promptly arreated. At the Tombs Police Court yesterday he was neld in \$1,000 ball.

THE PRESIDENT'S MOVEMENTS.

THE RECEPTION IN THE GOVERNOR'S ROOM-NEARLY TWO HOURS OF HANDSHAKING-A DEJEUNER AT MR. JOHN JACOB ASTOR'S.

The enthusiasm that manifested itself on Tuesday in the visit of President Hayes to this city was continued yesterday. It had been arranged that he should hold a public reception in the Governor's Room in the City Hall, and about ball-past ten o'clock the Presidential party arrived there in two open carriages. In the first tary Schurz and Mr. Theodore Roosevelt. In the sec ond carriago were Mr. Webb Hayes, the son of th President; Mr. Thurlow Weed, General McCook and Mr. Henry M. Tabor, As these distinguished gentlerecognized by a large number of persons who had congregated in the neighborhood, and a vigorous cheer greeted their appearance, which th President gracefully acknowledged by the ruising of The party was welcomed by Mayor Ely and conducted to his private room. There they tarried for a few minutes. This interval was occupied by In precinct, forming a double line of policemen from the steps of the hall to the plazza. By this time the crowd had greatly increased, and a line was formed from the vestibule of the hall which extended to the brown stone building in the Park; this was subse quently supplemented by a branch that extended to the l'est Office building.

THE GOVERNOR'S ROOM.

The rotunda of the Civ Hall was brightened by a beral display of bunting, and immediately over the entrance to the Governor's Room the national flag had been placed, intertwined with which was a shield with the arms of the city painted thereon. The interior of this room, which always presents an imposing appear ance, had its attractions increased by a very artistic arrangement of the Star Spangled Banner, including

President during his visit to the city met with unanimous approval.

SOME DISAPPOINTMENT.

Athail-past tweive o'clock the President retired from the room. It had been understood that the reception would continue until two o'clock, and great was the disappointment of hundreds who came to the Hall only to had that they were too rate. Mayor kly had named two o'clock as the boar for closing the reception, and of this President Hayes was quite unaware when he made an important engagement on the previous day for one o'clock. The Presidential party, preceded by the Mayor, left the Governor's room and retired to the private office of Mayor Ely where a collation was spread and partaken of after which, the President Secretary Evaris, Secretary Schurz and Attorney General Devess entered their carriage, which was awaiting them at the front of the principal entrance. When the crowd caught a gimpse of President flayes they sent up a ringing eneer, which was again and again repeated, when the President rose from his seat and, ducovering his head, gracefully bowed his acknowledgments. The party was then rapidly driven up Broadway to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mit John Jacon Astori's.

At half-past two o'clock a decemer was given at the

SWELLING THE DEMOCRATIC LIS'.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, New York. To the Epiron of the Herald:-

licin. I have always been a democrat unvaryingt. Will you do me the Javor to have some statemut made by which this will be corrected in your paps. Very truly, W. R. MARTIN.

[Park Commissioner Martin's correction adds of more to the number and \$6,500 to the annual salay

fund of democratic heads of departments and buren in the city government. It increases by just so much the absurdity of the Aldermanic wall over the cru partisauship of turning adrift sixteen unnecessary democratic city officials and only two republicans.

A BATCH OF BARRISTERS.

The Commencement exercises of the Columbia College Law School attracted last evening an audience

COMMENCAMENT EXERCISES OF COLUMBIA COL-LEGE LAW SCHOOL LAST NIGHT-ADDRESS OF MR. CHARLES O'CONOR.

hat filled to its fullest extent the Academy of Music, Some prominent citizens and members of the Bar besides two or three judges occupied seats on the stage A table in front, behind which the speakers stood, held a number of baskets of beautiful flowers. The graduating class numbered 204 and marched centre passage to seats reserved for them in the orchestra before the exer cises commenced. When they were scaled prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Duffy, enaplain of the college. Professor Dwight then briefly addressed the graduating class. In passing no alluded to the settlement of the title to the Executive office of the nation with out a resort to arms, but oy law, as an evidence of the people's growing respect for the law. A still stronger evidence of their love for law remained for the people, who, with a frowning eye and terrific voice, should drive dishonest legislators from the halls of logistation. Some of his hearers would be ractising lawyers, some legislators, he said, and to guide them in their ways of life gave them some sound advice. The practice of law, he said, was not the application of fixed rules and principles, but the employment of the most mobile forces o existing and often change ble events. In the course of his address Professor Dwight twice complimented Mr. O'Conor in the highest terms of praise for his creditable conduct in the legal profession, iting to him as one to be emulated all desirous of attaining to eminence in pointing to him as one to the law. When he bid the class farewell Mr. Charles O'Conor advanced to the front of the plattorm. He said it had been suggested to him that it would be agreeable for him to say a few words to

sentimes to the color pasted thereon. The internet that action of the color pasted thereon. The internet that can pasted thereon. The internet that can pasted the color pasted thereon. The internet that can pasted the color pas

mers Wood.

The following prizes were also awarded to the successful competitors:—

First prize in manienpal law, \$250, to Joseph Udman, a graduate of the College of New York.

Second prize to Dwight A. Jones, a graduate of Yair College.

diege. Third prize to Charles H. Watson, a graduate of Willams College.
Committee of Award—F. L. Stetson, George U. Holt and B. P. Lee, of the New York Bar.
In the department of Pointcal Science a prize of \$50 is awarded to Joseph Ulman.
In international law a prize of \$100 is awarded to Edmund M. Smith, a graduate of Amherst College.

DELIBERATE SUICIDE.

Charles Weinhardt, of Clinton street, Hoboken, a private watchman, took Paris green last evening in the presence of his family, owing to domestic troubles. He rejused to take any emetic and said he was determined to die. His death is considered certain.

ART MATTERS.

EDWARD MORAN'S COLLECTION.

The fine collection of paintings by Edward Moran, which has been on exhibition for some days at the Kurtz Gailery, under the appropriate title of "Land and Sea," is to be sold by auction at Association Hall. The sale begins to-night and will be continued to-morrow night, when the pictures belonging to Mr. Moran,

row night, when the pictures belonging to Mr. Moran, at present on exhibition in the Academy of Design, will also be offered for saic.

The members of the National Academy of Design are to be complimented on the excellent fluancial condition in which that institution finds itself at the present hour. On Tuesday the last inortiagies were paid oil, and for the first time since the creation of the present seasomy building the institution finds itself completely free from debt and occupying a sound financial position. Not alone is the National Academy free from debt, but a comfortable buildings the nestitution for the institution, which now enters on a hopeful career of prospectly, in view of this well being the fees which during the past few years have been exacted from the students in the 4rawing school have been absolution, and the original intention of giving free instruction in art will be maintained.

SALE OF THE WITTHAUS-VOORBIES COLLECTION. There was a fair attendance last night at the Leavitt

Art Rooms on the occasion of the sale of paintings belonging to Mr. Jacob Voerhies, but there was very little animation among the bayers. The prices obfor the frames. A number of the less important pictures soid at prices ranging from \$6 to \$49, and upon these works Mr. Voorhies must have sustained considerable loss. The following pictures brought the best prices :-The Surprise, Kretschmar. \$200 Frequency for the Chase, Warker 110 Food for Gossip, Ducro. 170 THE ART STUDENTS' LEAGUE.

The members of this useful organization held the closing reception of the season at their rooms on Fifth avenue last evening. A good many prominent New York artists exhibited pictures and akotches as an encouragement to the students. It was announced that the schools of the League will be promptly re-opened on the first Monday in October, and that ar-rangements have been made to widen the field of practical instruction by lectures on the higher branches of art. Mr. Shirlow has been secured as class in-structor for the coming season.

LONG ISLAND EPISCOPALIANS.

The annual Convention of the diocese of Long Island ontinued its business yesterday in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, Bishop Littlejohn presiding. At the business session the Rev. Dr. Schenck, of St. Ann's, read an interesting report on the institutions of the Church Charity Foundation. Dr. Haskins pre sented a canon on the institution of ministers so as to give permanency to the pisteral office. As it is now the average pastorate of the clergy does not exceed three years, and no called on a brother wno had recently come to Brooklyn, but lound that after fiv mouths' pastorate he had resigned and gone elsewhere. The Methodists, who have given the itinerancy a lite-long trial, are tired of it and are now clamorou for a more extended pastorate than three years, and the Doctor was opposed to this moving about of Prot

the Dector was opposed to this moving about of Protestant Episcopal ministers from church to church. The Rev. Dr. Saively is the only rector of the diocese who has been instituted for ten years. It was found that the canon was in conflict with a canon of the tienera Convention on the same subject and it was referred to the Committee on Canous.

The following persons were elected members of the Standing Committee of the diocess:—Hev. Drs. C. H. Hab, T. Stafford Drowne, J. A. Fachlord and J. C. Smith and Messra H. E. Pierrepont, Jedge Gilbert, C. R. Marvin and W. Floyd Jones. Members of the Missionary Committee—Revs. B. V. M. Johnson, B. B., W. A. Saively, S. J. D., C. W. Homer, G. B. Hilsworth, J. A. Aspinawall and Messra. A. V. Blake, S. D. C. Vau Bokkelen, J. A. Hewett, W. A. Waring and I. R. Greene. Deputies to the General Convention—Rev. Drs. C. H. Hall, N. H. Schenck, W. A. Saively and I. S. Drowne and Messrs. J. W. Gilbert, H. E. Pierrepont, B. L. Prince and C. A. Townsend. For Provisional Deputies—Rev. Drs. J. A. Paddock, W. R. Moore, S. Con and G. W. Smith and Messra Morgan, Townsend, Hewlett and C. T. Smith. Resolutions on temperanco were passed and referred to a committee cons sting of five ministers and five laymen who are to prepare an address giving the sense of the Convention on the vice of drankenness and the necessity for limiting the number of typping houses or shotting them up attogether. After the transaction of some minor matters the Convention adjourned.

THE JEWISH PENTECOST.

ITS CELEBRATION IN THE HEBREW TEMPLES AND SYNAGOGUES TO-MORROW AND SATUR-

Our Jewish citizens will celebrate to-morrow and the following day (Saturday) as the Feast of Pentenest, the fittieth day after Passover. It is regarded as pecutiarly interesting festival among the Hebrew people, being pronounced as the anniversary of the reveiation on Sinal, the foundation of all Jewish as well as of much of the Gentile law. In consequence, the Ten Commandments are rebearsed with becoming devotion and sacredness in all the Jewish temples and synamics of the sacredness in all the Jewish temples and synamics. It is also chosen as a proper day among the reformed sect of the yearing congregations—a ceremony extremely interesting. The Jewish process of worship are usually decorated with extreme tastoon this occasion, the floral distributions being rare and layish. In the principal places sermons will no delivered by the following ranbins:—as Temple Emannel by Dr. Gottheil; in Temple Abreath Chessed, Dr. Huebsch; in temple Bethel, Dr. Emmorn; in Forty-fourth street Synagogue, Dr. F. de Soia Mendes; in the Minetecath street Synagogue, Br. Jacobs; in the Minetecath street Synagogue, Br. Henry P. Mendes, who has recently arrived from England. It should be stated that the Pentecost services are held in the Jewish temples only on one day, Friday, in the synagogues on both days, Friday and Saturday. much of the Gentile law. In consequence, the Ten

ASCENSION DAY.

To-day being Ascension Day, according to the Greek Church, divine service will be held in the Slavopic language in the Greek-Russian Chapei, at circum

REV. MR. M'KELVEY STANDS FIRM. In the Westfield (N. J.) church care, since the last

appeal was taken to the General Assembly, a committee from the church and congregation waited on liev. Mr. McKelvey and urged him, for the sake of the peace of the church and the best interests of all concerned, to surrender the parsonage to the trustees within a reasonable time, limited to nine menths Mr. McKelvey, however, retuses to consent to that or any arrangement. There is no termination of existing difficulties looked for now except through the action at Chicago in the General Assembly.

THE BURNED CHURCH.

The Northville Church troubles, which resulted in the burning of the church edifice on Monday night, were of the most bitter character. There is a story to the effect that they grew out of a private scandal, but there appears to be no proper foundation for it. Immediately after the burning of the church the

opponents of Mr. Wright made accusations against bim of being the incendiary, it being alleged that he had made threats which would warrant this conclusion On Tuesday afternoon, accordingly, warrants were issued by Justice Young for the arrest of Wright and his wife, and they were taken into custody. There was an examination in the evening at the Northville Academy, at which District Attorney Wickham appeared for the prosecution and N. D. Petty of divertical, for the accused. An immenso crowd was prosent and the excitement was very great, and there were some indications of a disposition to violence. Ballock I, Luce, one of the church indicated the church, and Torry S. Hudson testified to the threats of Wright to burn the church.

The District Attorney asked Wright plenning :—"Did you set fire to the Northville Church," when Wright answered loudly and with great decision. "No sir!" There was considerable of Mr. Wright's previous history mixed up in the examination that had no particular bearing on the case. Mrs. Wright and her son, the latter about fourteen years old, corroborated his tests mony. issued by Justice Young for the arrest of Wright and

mony.

Justice Young decided to discharge the defendants on their own tecognizance. The trustees propose to lay the case before the Grand Jury, and Wright proposes to sue them for damages.

OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

[Norz -Litters intended for this column must be accompanied by the writer's full name and address to insure attention. Complainants who are upwilling to comply with this rule simply waste time in writing. -

SUNDAY PLAY FOR THE BOYS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Why is it that we working hoys cannot have the ball ground on Sundays? We are not allowed to play anywhere to the cay. It would be no harm to let us have a game on Sunday after being confined all the week. The city authorities want to make old men of us before our time. A little achiette exercise on Sunas before our time. A little athletic exercise on Sunday would do us more good than medicine, and we hope that some means will be taken by the proper unthorities to allow us to have the baseball ground, or it not to allow us to play in the vacant lors uptown, where nobody lives, and all those wanting to play should have a permit, signed by their employers and some city official. Peope will say it would be a nutsance to allow us to have the Park, but it would annuse them as much as us. Boys, keep the ball rolling and compel them to let us have Sunday for ball playing.

WORKING BOYS.

REPORM THE HATS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Cannot the prevailing nuisance of women's bate be abated in theatres? I visited one the other night but could see nothing but the heads of the performers in consequence of a hat in the seat before me.

THEATRE COER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

Can you tell me, editaire, What has become of the street sprink also?

For in this dusty and warm weathers, And in the soon to come summarry.
The streets all need some cold wathire.
Now pray, con't think I'm an old gramblaire,
For I only want to see things done lair.
ERNEST.

SPRINKLE THE BOTTLEVARDS. To the Editor of the librato:-

I believe there is a city ordinance compelling the Street or Park Commissioners to keep the believards sprinkled certain months in the year. I am the occupant of house No. 120 East 124th street, which is a boulevard, and the same has not been sprinkled since I have lived there excepting once on a Sunday morning. The carpets in the house are iterative ruined.

JOHN H. PAXTON.

SHOW YOUR HAND. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-A notice appeared in your "Complaint Book" a few days ago in reference to card playing on the Hariem boats, signed J. Holman, 214 West 125th street, Please permit me to state that no person by that name resides or to my knowledge ever has resided at the number given In my opinion if Mr. Holman is honest in his motives he will not object to giving his own address and assuming the responsibility of personally proving his statement. My object in noticing the article named is to call your attention to the manner in which your "Complaint Book" is abused by unsaripulous persons. Respectivity, Honesty.

A DANGEROUS BUILDING.

Seeing by newspaper accounts the destruction of so many valuable lives caused by the falling of ill-constructed buildings and by architectural blunders, I would, for the sake of humanity, call your attention and the attention of the public at large to a building and the attention of the public at large to a building in course of reconstruction on the corner of Seventeenth street and Broadway, formerly the property of Daniel Drew. It is one of the most dangerous and the constructed buildings ever creeted in this or any other city. Its girder is of spruce and its dimensions not sufficient to support a three story building. There is not one stirrup iron in the framework of the whole building.

R. C.

ANOTHER DANGEROUS THOROUGHFARE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

One of the most dangerous streets for carmen and horses is Canton street, from East Broadway to South street. It is in a truly disgraceful condition. A truckman with furniture or any easily broken material inds it nearly impossible to drive through the street without injuring his load or horses. I trust that through the medium of your valuable "Complaint Book," something may be done for the poor unfortunates who have to drive through this street every lay.

FURNITORE.

CLEAR THE STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALDI-Will you spare a line in your valuable paper about the condition of Marcen lane? There are bundreds of wagons stuck in the large beles in the street every day. By inserting these few inces you will very much oblige A TRUCK DRIVER,

FOR THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Will you, through the columns of your valuable paper, call the attention of the proper authorities to the terrible condition of the paving in West Twellth street, between Fourth street and Greenwich avenue. The street is tuit of noies, and numerous large cobble somes my about, giving the street a very bad and slovenly appearance. We would also be glad if we could, by any possible means, get rid of the traces, kd, left standing in the street.

ONE OF THE RESIDENTS.

On Saturday Fortieth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, was swept and a portion only of the dirt carted away, for on Sunday morning the street looked as if it had not been swept for a month. This is the second time the season the public money has been wasted in this manner. It costs no more to sweep closin.

BROOMSTICK.

DESTROYING GAS MONOPOLIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BERALD:-Noticing in the HERALD "Complaint Book" on two or three occasions articles purporting to omanate from citizens of Harlem stating that several of the gasoline lamps have exploded, and that the lamps are frequently extinguished by the least wind, I desire to state that, being a resident of Harlem, and desirous of

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Will you be kind enough to give space in your valuable columns to the complaint of one of many taxpayers living on what is known as Lenox Hill who are sufferers by the trifling of the Commissioner of Public Works? Some months ago we were blessed with a pressure of water reaching to the third story of the houses in our neighborhood. But within a few days

houses in our neighborhood. But within a few days the extraordinary flow ceased and we were glad to have water at our basement taps. Meanting some house owners, decided by the Commissioner's momentary energy, removed those tanks and thus deprived themselves of the only means of obtaining water in the upper stories of their dwellings.

About six weeks ago, to our surprise and deight, we again received a tail supply of water. But for some unaccountable reason it suddenly stopped last Friday, and, if we are to be guided by past experience in forming our hopes. It will be meanthe before we shall have another such spasmodic snow of energy. The season is approaching when, more than at any other time of the year, an abundant and uninterrupted supply of good water becomes an indispensable necessity to cleanliness and health. Our you not in some way impress upon the Commissioner the great importance of this matter?

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD -

In reply to your communication headed "Protect the Shade Trees," I would say that until the city government adopts stringent regulations on that subject I would advise everybody to let them "go to the dogs." The telegraph companies in this city and neighborhood do with them what they like. Some two or three years ago their men completely destroyed almost every tree in University place from Eighth street to Four-teenth street. The trees were somewhat in the way of their new line of poles, and their men either cut them entirely down or else cut off all the limbs, so that the trunks died off the next sommer. I own some property near Holosken, and set out, some ten years ago, some elm trees. They have grown to be very nine, and I was anticipating great pleasure from them. Last winter some telegraph poles and wires were set up directly ever them, and as soon as the trees grow a rew teet higher I anticipate they will be cut off by the telegraph people. These men estually went so far as to enter one of any neighbor's gardens and commence to cut off a variable shade tree because its branches interfered with their wires and poles. The proprietor ordered them off, but was laughed at, and only succeeded in driving thom away after he had gathered all his men together and arrived thom with gans and dogs. Therefore I say let the trees go to the dogs until the telegraph companies are compelled to pay some attention to the rights of property holders. of their new line of poles, and their men either cut